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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every Saturday Microsing, at the low price of \$2 per annum in advance. Eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies to one address for \$20, and the paper is no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BURIAL OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The Body of Gen. Taylor as it appeared in State-The Coffis-The Funeral Car-Anti-cipatory Description-The Funeral Ar-rangements-Probable Cost of the Affair,

Washington, Saturday, July 18. At the Presidential Mansion thousands upon thousands were thronging all yesterday afternoon, to get a view of the mortal remains of the President of the United States as they reposed, in state, in the famous East Room.

THE CORPSE.

The body looked almost as natural as in health, when moving, as I have frequently seen it, through the now gloomy spartments of the Presidential mansion. The features were full and firm, with no signs of decomposition whatever. Its preservation was no doubt referable to the refrigeratory process to which it had been subjected. It may be said to have been literally frozen. THE COFFIN.

The remains were placed in a neat mabogany coffin. The shroud was trimmed with fluted satin of snowy whiteness, which showed very neatly through a pane large enough to expose the entire face, neck and breast. The coffin was lined first with thick lead sheeting, and then with white satin. The exterior of the coffin was covered with fine black broadcloth and ornamented with eight silver eagles. Over the coffin was thrown a pall, of the same material, trimmed with heavy silver fringe, and heavy silver tassels attached to the corners. To the coffin eight heavy mounted silver handles were attached-four at each end, and two on each side. On the top of the coffin was the usual memorial plate, presenting the dates of birth, death, &c. THE CATAFALCO.

The Catafalco was placed opposite the most Southerly door of the East Room. It consisted of a pedestal raised about four feet from the floor, and seconded by stops, the whole being carpeted with black velvet. Over the whole was a canopy resting upon curved supports and arched in East This was curtained with rich silks festooned in alternations of black and white. The tout ensemble was very effective, the white afford ing an agreeable relief to the eye amid the somber aspect of the room, with its immense mirrors and brilliant chandeliers shrouded in bombazine of

raven blackness.
THE PUNERAL CAR.

The Funeral Car presented a heavily and long coupled running gear, with wheels carved from solid blocks of wood. The Car body was twelve feet by six in dimensions, all covered with black .-On it was arranged a Daile, for the support of the Collin. From this was raised a canopy, covered with broadcioth, surmounted by a magnificent gilt Eagle. From the canopy hung curtains of black and white silk in alternating festoons, with rosettes, fringes, and tassels. The pall was arranged in like man. ner, sweeping to the ground, hiding the car from view, completely. On the Coffin was thrown en neglige the sword and martial costume of the de parted, and a profusion of emblematic flowers. culled and arrayed with appropriate garlands.

THE HORSES.

The Car was drawn by eight white horses. They were richly, but not gaudily caparisoned and led by eight careful grooms. These were exclusively white men. They dressed in plain suits of black without any livery. OLD WHITEY AND THE GROOM.

The venerable war-steed followed immediately behind the remains of his devoted owner. He was richly caparisoned, and wore his accustomed saddle surmounted by the holsters, &c. He was led by Mr. SCHWARTZMAN, a clerk in the Post-Office Department, who claimed this honor in consideration of past associations. He served thirteen long years with General TAYLOR in the Indian Wars part of the time as an Orderly Sergeant. The old

War-steed was an object of peculiar interest to the more curious of the multitude who gazed upon the

The Undertaker of the Funeral was SAMUEL KIRBEY. The funeral Car was designed by WILLIAM H. WINTER, and built by HASLUP A WEEDEN. These artisans are all Washingtonians. They procured the more coatly of their materials in Baltimore; and some of them are indeed costly. For example, I am informed that some of the tas-

sels cost as high as ten dollars. COST OF THE FUNERAL.

When it is remembered that the pall of the Coffin alone was ornamented with eight of these, some idea of the cost of the whole arrangemen; may be formed. The Coffin can not have cost less than five hundred dollars; and the expenditure on the East Room alone, must have cost at least a thousand dollars. From a hurried estimate I do not healtate to venture over one hundred thousand dollars, as the cost, direct and collateral, of this pageant, including, of course, the removal of the remains to Louisiana. This may seem large, until the nature of the case is considered. Of course, I include the expenditures at all the Forts, Arsenals, &c. transportation of troops to and fro, &c. &c. The telegraphic bills alone of the Government will amount to hundreds of dollars, a great number of dispatches having been sent after effice hours and at extra rates accordingly. The item of glazed muslin used in this city, at Government expense, would astonish many people if aware of its cost. Tweaty thousand yards at least have been used. All the backs in this city were

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO 2884.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

adopted:

engaged at five dollars a-piece, &c. &c. I have not made my estimate in any spirit of complaint ; by no means. I should have been ashamed of my country were a few thousand dollars of her immense income suffered to produce hesitation in such a case as this. Parsimony of expenditure would be unworthy of our proud nation on such a momentous

The Final Scenes at Washington.

By Telegraph.
Washington, Saturday, July 13-10 A.M. All persons except Foreign Ministers and others having special privilege, were excluded from the view of the remains of Gen. Taylor this morning. Thousands pressed around the doors in vain.

I learn that the body will be taken to Kentucky to repose among the relations of the family, or perhaps with the ashes of Daniel Boone at Frankfort. The streets are thronged with military and citizens of all classes. The weather is delightful. s

Washington, Saturday, July 13-101 A.M. At sunrise the Federal Salute was fired from the Military Stations in the vicinity of Washington Nearly all the houses on the Avenue through which the Funeral Procession will pass are draped with

The city is wrapped in gloom—business is nearly suspended-carriages are moving in every direction, and the military are mustering.

The doors of the President's House were opened this morning at 9 o'clock for the admission of Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and others, by order of the Committee of the two Houses of Congress. Immense crowds are gathering.

Fagnani, an Italian artist, yesterday sketched the features of President Taylor just before his remains were placed in the cotion. No cast has been taken—the family being unwilling that he skin should be disfigured.

The bells are tolling in every direction.

Thousands of strangers have arrived this morning.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13-11 A.M. this morning ot 9 o'clock, for the admission of the heads of Departments. Foreign Ministers, and others, who, by order of the Committee of the two Houses of Congress, were entitled to admission. Immense crowds are gathered in that neighbor.

No cast of Gen. TAYLOR's head was taken, because the family were unwilling that the skin should be disfigured. An Italian artist, howevertook a drawing of the face, which retained the ap. pearance of life to the last.

Washington, Saturday, July 13-11 P.M. The troops formed in line in the Avenue north of the President's mansion precisely at 11 o'clock, Brev. Maj. Sedgwick's troops of Light Artillery resting opposite the War Department.

Conspicuous among the soldiers is a delegation from the National Guard of New-York.

The procession moved at 1 o'clock, P.M. when minute guns were fired by a detachment of Artillery stationed near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capital respectively.

On arriving at the North Point of the Congres-

sional Burying Ground, the Escort was formed in two lines, the first consisting of the party facing the Cemetery, and thirty paces from it the second, composed of the rest of the infantry, twenty paces

The battery of Artillery took position on the ing ground 100 paces in the rear of the second line. The firing party consists of two Companies from Washington, two from Baltimore, a battalion of United States Marines, a battalion of United States Artillery and a troop of Light Artillery.

The weather here is very fine. SENATE.-The Senators were in attendance by balf-past 10 o'clock. The usual badges of mourning were prepared by the proper officers, and at 10 o'clock Rev. Mr. Butler delivered an appropriate and impressive prayer, and Senators withdrew to proceed to the Presidential Mansion, whence the grand civic and military procession was to move. After the funeral obsequies, the Senators ra-

The military and civic procession is large, long and imposing, and is now moving from the White

turned to the Senate Chamber and adjourned.

Gen. Scott is here, in his proper position.

Gov. Thomas of Md. with three aids in uniform, s in the procession. The day is very fine. The vicinity of the President's House was the

creat focus. Thitherwards the troops and others o form the procession wended, and every accessible and elevated point, especially the steps of the Treasury Department, and the fencing enclosing the public building, was occupied by dense masses of spectators, marshals flying in every direction, cannons firing, bells tolling, and general excitement. Members of the two Houses met at 11 o' clock, and came to the Presidential mansion in backs. They were among the privileged visitors to where the dead lay. The public, generally, were not admitted, and constables kept off the sov-

The troops were formed in the avenue north of the President's mansion, precisely at eleven o'clock, Brev. Major Sedgewick's troop of Light Artillery

resting opposite the War Department. The procession moved at 1 o'clock P.M. when minute guns were fired by a detachment of artillery stationed near St. John's Church, the City Hall, and the Capitol, respectively.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

Funeral escort, in column of march, composed o twelve Baltimore companies, preceded by a band of music. With these was a company of youths from St. Timothy's near that city. Their uniform was blue pantaloons and red jackets and flat caps, They called themselves the Taylor Life Infantry. Many of them carried little flags hung with crape -the old defenders of Baltimore in the rear. Then followed two companies from Richmond, one from Alexandria, Va.; four companies of the District of Columbia Volunteers.

A company of Flying Artillery, with their cannon, from Fort McHenry, which, together with one from Fort Mifflin, one from Fort Washington, and two from Governor's Island, serving as Infantry, and forming a battalion, with the Band from Fort

The battalion of Marines, with splendid Band .-Naval officers in uniform followed on foot; and succeeding these were Army Officers on horseback, richly attired. The yellow plume of Gen. Scott was highest in the midst.

The variegated costumes of the military, the striking contrast of the white with the red, blue and green, the waving plumes of different colors, the reflection of the sun's rays on the brightly polished arms, presented a splendid feature, while plaintive strains of music imparted additional sadness to the heart

Nearly in front was Duncan's Light Artillery which fired the first gun at Palo Alto, and the last at the City of Mexico.

THE CIVIC PROCESSION.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.
The Committee of Arrangements of the two Houses of Congress.
The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, and the officiality Cheryman of the occasion.
Attending Physicians to the late President. at the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of making further arrangements in testimony of respect for the late President of the United States. The following Preamble and Resolutions were

PALL BEARERS

Com. Balani. Beg Gen. Henderson.

Old White y, in good condition, was led, immediately in the sear by a gentleman who fought with let ear by a gentleman who fought with Gen. Tay lor in the Seminole War.

Family and relatives of the late President.

The President of the United States and the Heads of Departments.

The Sengeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. The Sengeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. The Gent, pre tempore, and Secretary.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.

The Chief Justice and Asociate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and its Officers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Governor of State and Territories.

Ex.Members of Congress.

Members of State Legislaures.

District Judges of the United States.

Judges of the Creating Courts of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar and Officers of the Tressury, Auditors, Tressurer, Register, Solicitor, and Commissioners of Land Office, Peasions, Indian Affairs,

Patents, and Fublic Buildings.

The Cierks, &c of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks, and all other Ciert of the Justice of Columbia and elsewhere.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

Corporate Authorities of Washington.

Corporate Noticetes and Associations.

Oittens and Soldiers and Associations.

ional Burial Ground, the escort was formed in two lines-the first, consisting of the firing party, facing the Cemetery, and thirty paces from it; the second, composed of the rest of the infantry, twenty paces in the rear. The battery of artillery took position on the rising groud, one hundred paces in the rear of the second line. Casting the eye up Pennsylvania Avenue, the

windows, balconies, housetops, and other points, were seen densely occupied. On each side of the spacious thoroughfare were compact lines of human beings-and now came the procession. Ever and anon the firing of heavy ordnance burst

on the ear, the beils tolling meanwhile. The foreign Ministers were in their private car.

There were one hundred and two backs dis-

persed in the procession, which occupied threefourths of an hour in passing.

The pageant exceeded everything of the kind. in order and magnificence, that ever took place in the metropolis. The arrangements of the Marshal were most perfect, and were carried out to the strict letter. The funeral ceremonies were performed in the east room, by Rev. Drs. Butler and Pyne-the latter of whom delivered an impressive funeral oration-in presence of the Senate and House, the family of deceased, the diplomatic corps, army and navy, clergy, &c. A fine choir, under Berlyn, aided in the solemnities. General Scott commanded the funeral escort, and his ap pearance, with a large staff, was hailed with pleas ere. Fifteen hundred military, an indefinite num ber of civil functionaries and societies, and a long line of carriages, made up the procession, which has never been exceeded in Washington.

Conspicuously in the procession was "Old Whitey," with all his trappings on, following his master to the grave. It was truly a mournful day in Washington.

The military portion of the procession was fifteen minutes in passing a given spot, and the whole procession was three quarters of an hour.

The corpse having been consigned to the tomb, the salute was fired, and the procession returned

taken to Kentucky for final interment

An accident occurred during the firing of a salute.

Wm. Allen, a member of the Junior Artillerists, had his arm lacerated, and his face scorched, by being in front of the cannon when fired, accidentally, not being observed by those in command.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 13. The Senators were in attendance at 101 o'clock. The usual badges of mourning were prepared by the proper officers, and, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Butler delivered an appropriate and impressive

The Senators then withdrew, to proceed to the Presidential mansion, whence the grand civic and military procession was to move.

After the obscopies, the Senators returned to the Serate, and adjourned.

The Funeral Solemnities in this City on Saturday. The respect paid by our City to the funeral so-

empities of Gen. Taylor, on Saturday, was most honorably manifested. Commencing at sunrise, guns were fired half-hourly from the Battery. The flags on the City Hall, the principal hotels and public edifices, as well as the ferry-boats on the Brooklyn, New Jersey, Williamsburgh and States Island lines, were shrouded with crape. At 12 o'clk the City Hall bell, and the bells on the churches throughout the City, commenced pealing their solemn knell for the President's death. Sixtysix minute guns were fired from the Battery, by the Veteran Artillery Corps, under Captain Raynor. The fort on Governor's Island, and the North Carolina, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard joined in the thunders. The Cunard steamship Europa, lying at her dock in Jersey City, also fired 66 minute guns, as a mark of respect to the solemnities of the day. The flags of the Europa were all at half-mast, and shrouded in crape. This manifestation of respect to the Nation's bereavement was most honorable to the agents of this line and the officers of the Europa.

Nearly all the shops in Broadway and the streets in the lower part of the city closed their shutters, and many of them were hung with crape. The Custom House, the Banks and Insurance Offices, the Mayor's Office and all the departments of the City Government, were closed. The Post-Office, the headquarters of the Whig Committees and several of the military rendezvous were hung with crape. A deep and solemn gloom pervaded the

The day was also solemnly observed in Brook lyn and Jersey City. The stores were very gene raily closed, and many of them arrayed in moura The Solemuitles in other Cities.

AT BROOKLYN. A special meeting of the Common Council of Brooklyn was held on Saturday evening, 13th instPRICE TWO CENTS.

HAVANA.

The Contoy Prisoners.

To the Editor of the Tribune: The sloop-of-war Albany, Capt. Randolph, en

adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by dealt Zachary Taylon, tale President of the United States, and by this event a nation is called to mourn the loss of one who in an eminent degree had won the confidence and affection of the people—therefore.

Reselved, That the Common Council deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in the trying dispensation of Providence as student and over wheiming.

Reselved, That the fame and memory of the Illustrious chief, Gen. All the fame and memory of the Illustrious chief, Gen. All the fame and memory of the Illustrious chief, Gen. All the fame and memory of the Illustrious of a civil megistrate, and placed him in his position to guide the destinate of twenty millions of people—will adorn a bright and varied page in the history of our country.

Reselved, That is Committee of Five be appointed by his Mctor the Mayor to make suitable arrangements for the obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, to take piace in the sity, on Friday hext, the 19th inst.

Reselved, That in respect for the memory of the deceased. tions: also that the Albany goes home, leaving the Germantown for service here.

United States, to take piace in this city, on Friday next, the 18th inst.

Resided, That in respect for the memory of the deceased, it be recommended that all public offices in the city of Brooklys be closed on the day of the funeral obsequies—that the flags upon this Hall and upon the shipping at our wharves, and in all public places within this jurisdiction, be raised at half mast, and that the members of this Soard will wear the usual badge of mourning apon the left arm.

Resided, That scopy of the above Freunble and Resolutions be sent to the widow of the late Fresident.

The following Aldermen were appointed a Comhigh places, that the prisoners are treated with great kindness-and one has said, whose words should be truth, that they were "treated so well that it would be cause of regret to them to be released." Those who are familiar with the Spanish national character, and the system of prison discip-The following Aldermen were appointed a Committee of Arrangement: Lambert, Lefferts, Pell, At a meeting of the Committee of Arrange

ments, it was

Besolved, That the Army and Navy of the United States on this station; the Military of the County of Kings and the add, Ining Counties; the Ciergy; the surviving officers and anolders of the Mexican War; the Fire Department of this City and the reighboring towns; the Masonic Order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Northern and Southern New Years; the Order of United American; the Order of United American; the Order of United American Mechanics; the various Temperance Societies; Operative Trade of Benevolent Societies; the German Benevolent Societies; the Order of Anctern Druds; the Old and Young Men; Whig and Democratic Standing Committees—and all other Trades, Associations, Societies, and our citizent generally, he requested to unite with us in testimony of respect to the Illustrious dead—and that all such Associations or Societies who intend to unite in the obscutes, he requested to confar with the Committee before Wednesday text, at 5 o'clock, PM.

Revolved, That to Barner or Device of a political character be admitted in the procession.

AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT .- The bells of the various churches (agreeably to a request of the Trustees of the Village, who held a special meeting on Friday evening) were tolled, and the stores and public places shut, as in New-York, on Saturday, in respect to the memory of Gen. Taylor, the late President of the United States. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Methodist Church, South Second st. and a committee selected to confer with a Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, to make suitable arrangements by uniting with the New-York procession, or otherwiseto testify the public grief and feeling at his truly lamented death.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday, from noon to 3 o'clock, P. M. all the public buildings were closed, and flags lowered to half mast and craped. The windows of private welling were bowed, and from many of them the sable emblem protruded. Business generally was suspended, and work of almost every kind ceased. Citizens were met with the badge of mourning on their left arm, and the countenances of old and young were a look of deep and sincere sadness.

The State House bell and church bells were rung, and half hour guns were fired by the First, Second and Third Brigades of the First Division, P. V.

In the First Brigade the firing was done by detail of the Philadelphia Grays, under Lieutenant Vance. In the Second Brigade, [the Frandfort Artillery did the firing. In the Third Brigade, members of the Wayne and Harrison Artillery were

All the engine and hose houses of the Fire Department were closed, and their flags draped in black. The bells were also rung.

The flags of the shipping of all nations in port were flying at half mast.

A general gloom pervaded every part of the city

AT PITTARURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 13. All business is suspended here. Bells are tolling and minute guns firing in bonor of the late Presi dent. The sympathy is unaffected and universal-AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 13.

About 3,000 persons went to Washington this morning to attend Gen. Taylor's funeral. The Baltimore Government buildings, offices, and many stores, are shrouded in mourning. Flags everywhere at half mast-business is partially suspend-

The students of Burlington College, on receipt of the sad intelligence of the death of the late President, resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and requested their President, the Bishop of the Diocese, to eulepise the illustrious dead at his earliest convenience. The room which they use for their chapel has been tastefully hung with black, and every attention seems to have been paid that could conduce to a proper regard of the terrible bereavement we have sustained. AT TRESTON.

At Trenton the Common Council passed resolutions, and appointed a Committee to cooperate with the citizen in adopting measures for showing their respect for the memory of the deceased Their places of business were closed at noon

The Princeton Common Council recommended the suspension of business Saturday afternoon, and the Mayor requested to call a meeting of their citizens, on Monday evening next, to make further

DETROIT. MICH.-At the announcement of Gen. Taylor's death in the "City of the Straits" on Wednesday morning, all the principal places of business were closed by common consent without previous concert and all business for the day was suspended, the bells were tolled, and the flags upon the public places were at half-mast. In the midst of this spontaneous display from men of all varieties of political sentiment, a meeting was called by Mayor Ladue, which assembled at 3 P.M. Wednesday, at which he presided, assisted by two ex Mayors, Z. Pitcher and Charles Howard as Vice-Presidents, and J. Van Rensselaer, Secretary. The objects of the meeting were stated by George C. Bates, who introduced an appropriate series of resolves, which were adopted. A Committee of thirteen were appropriate resolves, which were adopted. A Committee of thirteen were appointed to make arrangements for appropriate obsequies to the memory of the de-ceased, of which Henry Ledyard (the son-inceased, of which Henry Ledyard (the son-in-law of Gen. Cass) was appointed, associated with whom we observe several of the most influen-tial citizens, ex. Mayors Van Dyke and C. Howard, Z. Chandler, Hon. Jacob M. Howard and other leading gentlemen. The Mayor was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings to Mrs. Taylor. As Gen. Taylor long resided at the North-West, his loss will be as greatly felt there as that of the lamented Harrison, to whose memory the citizens lamented Harrison, to whose memory the citizens of Detroit and the West paid great respect. The cration of Rev. Dr. Duffield on Gen. Harrison's death was a sublime production.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Seturday, July 13

The President in the Chair. The Board met pencius to adjournment, a quorum being present. Assistant Aid. Ward moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and the Board, on account of the funeral solemeity at Washington adjourn. Carried. Adjourned to this (Monday) afternoon

HAVANA, Monday, July 8, 1850.

tered this port on the 6th inst. from Pensacola, al well. The frigate Congress and the sloop German town are to sail to-morrow morning, we presume to remain in the neighborhood until some line of ac. tion is determined by the Government of the Unit ed States. We hear it said on the street that the frigate goes to Rio, and proceeds on her voyage without further detention; but this does not seem consistent with the condition of our present rela-

The officers of the Navy have been assured from

national character, and the system of prison discipline as it obtains here, will be aware how much beseve once and kindly attention mingles with the treatment of the prisoned. If, since the domand for the release of the Contoy prisoners has been made and declined, they have to sent the exercise of Royal clemency at Madrid, why is all communication with the officers of their Gover, ment denied? Why refuse a list of the names of the captives?—and why does General Armero keep them almost immediately under his own eyes? The seventy four "Soberano," now said to be their residence, is directly in front of his office, and his glass is often bearing in that direction. I have inquired of ship-masters, who are continually passing up and down the harbor, of Spanish boatmen whose up and down the harbor, of Spanish boatmen whose quired of stip matters, who are continually passing up and down the harbor, of Spanish boatmen whose business it is to know everything upon the water, and I do not find the first one who has ever see a attanger's face looking through the port-holes or from the decks of the seventy four. If they are there, they are below the water line, and the measure of Spanish kindness never brings them above it.

it I conclude.

I find since morning that the salling days are changed—the Germantown has gone to so a this morning with two or three on the sick-list, convaiescing, and the frigate Congress, with the aloug Albany, will remain for another mail from the United States, as I am advised by an officer accidentally activities of the last very list of the l

dentally met with of the last vessel.

In the festive courtesies extended to the Commodore and many of the officers of the frigate an! sloop Germantown by the Captain General, the American Consul has for the first time been personally neglected. He received no invitation—
The cause is personal and derived from the publication of the offensive letter by Mr. Clayton, which will not be forgiven or forgotten. If all matters needful for the full advancement of the Executive branch of the Georgius of the superior form its carefuls again. branch of the Government from its acredited agents abroad, should be published, our diplomacy for all purposes of good would be ineffective, and the country kept in a constant state of excitement, to the injury of our commerce, the endangerment of our citizens abroad, with influences derogatory

The officers of the Germantown are very indig-nant toward the author of the letter signed "A Merchant of Havana," which appeared in the col-umns of the New York Herald, and we think justi-fiable in their resentment, as the insinuations therein have no actual foundation.

The political circum near the throne atill have

The political circles near the throne still have some conversation upon the style of Mr. Clayton's last letter, demanding the prisoners—"Tell the Condé Alcoy," &c. which, it is said, betrays a want of diplomatic courtesy.

The report of the last business week will advise ou of the quantity of American shipping and all ther things of commercial interest.

I must add, that the American flag was displayed

at the office and the Consular residence on the 4th of July, without drawing toward it anything more serious than angry looks, and a few Spanish-classic vulgar terms, that may not be written.

We have nothing by last steamers that shadows the purposed action of the Government.

With much respect your obdt. servt. Q. U. O.

Havana Markets....July 6.

Our last report was under date of the 18th uit. Since then a very active ecquiry has been maintained for Suyar, and prices have advanced fully i rial for all descriptions, and in some cases more has been paid, particularly for Whites, which are scarce, and difficult to be obtained, except in small lois. The stock is very much reduced, and supplies from the interior quite restricted, although the means of transportation are much elicitated by the railreads in operation. This leads to the inference that there is not much remaining in the southry to come to market. We hear also from the south side that only an inalgolificant quantity of Segar is left for sale. We place our quotations as follows: White 3 to 10 risis; fine and choice White, 14 to 12 risis; fine and choice White, 14 tills in Frowns 3 the first in the country to calcon 17 in 18 in Frowns 3 the first; Cucruchos 44 243 risis. Musecovados are very scarce, we quote 4; 20; frisis, according to quality.

on the production of next season.

Mol. asset is held at 2024 rials. There is not much doing.

upon the production of fext season.

Molasses is held at 202 rials. There is not much doing, as vessels are scarce.

The business in Copyrk is trifling.

No more Rice has come in except from Spain. There were sold about 750 casks Carolina at 11 rials, and 1,000 bage valencia at 91 del rials. There remain on hand 850 casks Carolina and 1,200 quintals Brazil.

Fairours are slack. Vessels are not abundant, but the inquiry is limited. The last transactions were at £2 for cover and a market, £21s for \$E\$ Peiersburgh, and £25s for small Spanish vessels to Hamburg. We quote coastavies \$1 pt box, \$54 ph 40 Sucas, £242s for Molasses, Vessels suited for the Molasses trade are accree.

Exchange on London 10 del per cent discount.

Prices—Rice, arr, 11 rials; Lard, ql, \$125@\$13; Hams, do, 600.

July 8—Sugars are very animated, maintaining great July 8—Sugars are very animated, maintaining great firm neas in prices, which we quote as follows: Cucuruchos, at a 5½, low yellow, 51 at 5½, good, 64 at 6½; superior, 7½; low whites to superior, 8½ at 0½

DEATH OF AN AGED VETERAN - Alexander DEATH OF AN AGED VETERAN.—Alexander Ames died at his residence in Bridgwater, Mass. on the 28th of June last, is the 83d year of his age. He was the eldest son of Simeon Ames, who died Dec. 26, 1811, in the 73d year of his age—who was the oldest son of Solomon Ames, who died in in July, 1746. in the 38th year of his age—who was the second son of Capt. Thomas Ames, who died at Wast Bridgwater, Eab. 3, 1757 in the 58th year of West Bridgwater, Feb. 3, 1757 in the 55th year of his age—who was the fourth son of John Ames, who was born at Braintree 24th day 3d month, 1637, and died at West Bridgewater in the year 1726—who was the only son of William Ames, who emigrated from Breton, Somersetshire, about the year 1638, and settled in Braintree prior to 1641, and died there Jan. 11, 1654. The mother of the decreased was Experience Standish a great the deceased was Experience Standish, a great grand daughter of Alexander Standish, who was the eldest son of the Pilgrim warrior, Capt. Miles Standish, who came over in the May Flower, and the deceased was named from his mother's great

grandfather. Solomon Ames who died in 1746 left three sons, Simeon, Solomon and Jotham. Simeon, the ather of the decessed, was a soldier in the French war of 1756. Jotham enlisted into the Revolutionary army and in 1777 was the Lieutenant of the com-pany commanded by Capt. Jacob Allen, of Bridge-water, at the taking of Burgoyne, and on the fall of Capt Allen in the engagement, took the com-mand of the company. Capt. Jotham Ames re-mained in the army until it was disbanded on the banks of the Hudson, in Oct. 1783, when he be-came a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

In 1286 Capt. Jotham Ames bonoht a farm in army and in 1777 was the Lieutenant of the co

In 1786 Capt. Jotham Ames bought a farm in In 1786 Capt. Jotham Ames bought a farm in West Bridgewater, and resided there sixteen or seventeen years, when he sold out and moved to Middlefield near Cooperstown, N. Y. and there died May 9, 1812, in the 69th year of his age. Though twice married, Capt. Jotham Ames never had any children. The nephew, Mr. Alexander Ames, on the decesse of his uncle Capt. Jotham Ames, became entitled by heirship to a seat as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, but neglected to apply until last November (1845,) when he took the preliminary steps, and had be lived, and had his usual health, would have been admitted, made the usual declaration and taken his seat as a member on the Fourth of July last.

From the Blackfeet Country-Arrival of Mal.

From the Blackfeet Country—Arrival of Mal-Hamilton.

The steamer Robert Campbell returned Friday morning from Council Bluffs, which piace she left on the lat inst. She took on board at the Bluffs, and brought to this city, Major Hamilton. Agent of the American Fur Company, from Fort Alexander, head waters of the Yellow Stone, 56 traders and hunters and the cargoes of ten Mackinaw boats, comprising 2,735 bales of robes and fars, collected during the last winter in the Crow and Blackfeet countries. Maj. Hamilton left Fort Alexander, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the 8th of May, and Fort Union, mouth of the Yellow Stone, 37th of the same month. He met the E! Passo on the 8th of June, at the mouth of Grand River, 200

27th of the same month. He met the El Passo on the 8th of June, at the mouth of Grand River, 200 miles below her place of destination, and the 8th Ange 23d of June, 70 miles below Vermillion river.

The boats, the Major thinks, will have great difficulty in getting down, and will in all probability be forced to winter in the mountains and return next spring, in consequence of there being no snow in the mountains and all the rise that can be expected will be from rains, which at this season of the year are by means frequent in that come. f the year are by no means frequent in that coun-

try.

Msjor H. informs us he had great difficulty with the Biackfeet Indians during the past winter, and several skirmishes, in which he lost three men—The Msjor has spent nearly three years in the Indian country, and after spending a few weeks with his family in this city, returns to his monatain life. Among the curiosities brought down by the Major's men is a Blackfeet Papone, less than two years of age, and weighing fifty pounds.

[St. Louis Intelligencer, July 6.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA. ENGLAND. Lord Palmerston's Defense. On Tuesday, June 25, Lord Palmerston's defense

of the Foreign Policy of the present Government was delivered in the House of Commons. It makes ten close columns of the London Times. The following abstract gives the leading points Lord PALMERSTON, whose rising was accom-

panied by loud expressions of excitement and approbation, defined the cause then pending before the House as far wider than a more question of office; it involved important points of international law. The impugners of the Ministry ought to have laid the resolution passed by the Upper House before the Commons, for their authentication. That resolution referred both to the future and the past; censuring one and enjoining a course of policy for the other, which he considered incompatible with the rights, interests, honor and dignity of England, no less than it was contrary to the practice of this and all other countries. He totally dissented from the doctrine that British subjects abroad should be left subject to the laws and tribunals of the land they happened to be in, without protection from their own Government. Yet this doctrine was laid down in the vote of the Peers, without distinction of despotism or constitutional Government. was laid down in the vote of the Peers, without distinction of despotism or constitutional Governments. English subjects were, nevertheless, not to be placed above the laws, but shielded from suffering under the incompetence or the corruption of the tribunals. Of the fact of corruption he asserted the right of the English Government to be the judge. Rapidly tracing the formation of the Greek nationality, from the date when the recognition of their independence was wrung from Turkey by the united influence of England, France and Russia, the noble lord assigned to the desire to secure to the people the enjoyment of the promised constitu-

united influence of England, France and Russia, the noble lord assigned to the desire to secure to the people the enjoyment of the promised constitution the disfavor in which England had seen held by King Otho and his administration.

A representative constitution was definitively erected upon the first selection of the Greek sovereign, but, being delayed during his minority, was evaded afterwards, and to this evasion not only despotic Russia and Prussia, but even constitutional france, became parties, leaving this country in a minority on this question, and the object of bitter jealousy at the coart of Athens. Under the impulse of this jealousy, incidents occurred which at length called for interposition by the British Government to protect their subjects, and guard against a repetition of the injuries they had sustained. The absense of a representative constitution had at this time led to many evils. The executive administration of Greece was full of abuses, the finances were disordered, the legal tribunals corrupt, brigandage abounded, and the police themasives became sometimes the greatest criminals. They perpetrated the most violent atrocities and inflicted tortures on the inhabitants, to which, if the protection of their own country were with irawn, the subjects of England would be equally exposed. Having thus laid down the general principles and detailed the original situation of affairs in the country. Lord Palmerston reviewed the seveprotection of their own country were with rawn, the subjects of Eugland would be equally exposed. Having thus laid down the general principles and detailed the original situation of affairs in the country, Lord Palmerston reviewed the several occurrences which formed the grounds of complaint and claim against Greece. For the insult to the officer and boat's crew of the Fantome an apology only was demanded. Times, he remarked, were much changed since those when the glory of the British navy was the watchword in that House if the demand of an apology was termed doubtful in principle or exaggerated in amount. Turning to the claim founded upon individual wrongs, he observed that the ridicule that had been lavished upon them, though much more convenient than argument, was worthy neither of those by whom, towards whom, or before whom it was offered. The noble lord then went through the details of those occurrences, removing many of the fallacles with which they had been surrounded, and contended that the claims were at all events well founded in principle, and that justice was so long delayed or so industriously badled as through the details of those occurrences, removing many of the fallacies with which they had been surrounded, and contended that the claims were at all events well founded in principle, and that justice was so long delayed or so industriously badled as to justify the Government in taking them up. In this contingency the coercive measures were ordered, and Sir W. Parker received instructions accordingly. His enormous force, the employment of which against a weak power had been termed ungenerous, in reality saved the dignity of Greece, by rendering resistance impossible. Reprisals were then commenced, Government vessels only being at first seized, and a blocade enforced; such being the modified form of war often adopted under similar circumstances. Entering then at much length into the history of the French mediation, the noble lord declared that the good offices of France were accepted readily and cheerfully; that the premises of mediation were distinctly laid down, and no misunderstanding on any point had, in fact, arisen between himself and M. Drouyn de I Hays. As matters in London drew towards a conclusion, the delay in sending certain intelligence to Mr. Wyse had been charged as a crime squint the Foreign-office; but there was nothing to send which could meet the contingency thus occurring at Athens. Baron Gros, although sent out simply to settle the amount, had taken upon him to deny the principle of one of the claims. The negotiations were throughout broken off, and Mr. Wyse renewed the coercive measuresopon the 24th April, necessarily in ignorance of the treaty which was discussed upon the 17th, settled on the 18th and confirmed upon the 19th of that month. Baron Gros assertion that he had received and communicated to Mr. Wyse the intelligence of the expected conclusion of the treaty, although false in itself, must be left for determination between that functionary and his own Government. Justifying the subsequent conduct of Mr. Wyse, he proved that the acceptance of a delay which would have given him tim ing into the question of general foreign policy, the noble lord referred to and vindicated the interference of England in the seperation of Belgium and Holland, and in the affairs of Portugal and Spain, although every opposer of the foreign policy of England endeavored to give the question a personal character, and enunciated as a maxim of Government that an attack against a Foreign Secretary in his individuality was like shooting a policeman. In the charge of undue interference with France he traced the same tendency to impute personal motives; and while contending that the France he traced the was assailed by a foreign conspiracy sided by partisans in his own legislature, the House, taking home the allusion, responded by a vehoment and prolonged burst of approbatioe. Thus finishing the clauses of the indictment against his policy, the Foreign Secretary expetitated upon the proud position occupied by the Minister who wielded the magnificent power of England, and submitted that in that high place he had not failed of his duty, but had acted so as to warrant the approval expressed in the resolution, and deserve the confidence of the people of England. He fearlessly challenged the verdict of the House and country upon the principles which had throughout guided his policy in watching over the interests and safety of British